

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

GEOGRAPHICAL LITERATURE AND MAPS

(INCLUDING ACCESSIONS TO THE LIBRARY)

BOOK REVIEWS AND NOTICES

AMERICA

Agricultural Argentina. Statistics for the year 1909-1910. Prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics and Rural Economy for the Ministry of Agriculture of the Argentine Republic. 165 pp., index, synopsis, and map. Printing office of the Argentine Meteorological Department, Buenos Aires, 1910.

Comparing the Argentine agricultural system with that of Canada, we may call the latter intensive and must call the former extensive. Thus, in Canada the farms of less than 200 acres constitute 88 per cent. of the total of holdings of rural property; in Argentina the holdings are relatively large, and it appears that farms which best respond to the present conditions of agriculture there are those of 500 to 750 acres. The capital required for farming operations in Canada is \$59.25 gold per hectare (2.47 acres), including the value of the land, buildings, and machinery; in Argentina, \$27.70 gold per hectare. The increase in land farmed in Canada between 1871 and 1891 was 75 per cent.; the increase in the area devoted exclusively to the cultivation of cereals in Argentina between 1895 and 1909 was 284 per cent. The value of agricultural and pastoral products exported in 1905 was: Canadian exports, \$93,331,608 gold; Argentine, \$311,278,220 gold.

Such figures as the foregoing arrest attention, especially because the inhabitants of the two countries compared are about equal in number, though the area of Argentina is only one-third as great as that of Canada. Señor Lahitte, chief of the bureau which prepared 'Agricultural Argentina," says that the comparison was deemed necessary in order to explain the raison d'être of the Argentine extensive agricultural system, "founded on this principle of rural economy: to obtain the maximum of profit with a minimum of capital and labor." The republic has at present, according to this latest official statement, 19,000,000 hectares of cultivated land. The increase is shown as follows: From 1810 to 1888, only 2,380,000 hectares; from 1888 to 1910, nearly 17,000,000 hectares. Exported products of stock-farming were valued at only \$3,300,000 in 1822 and at \$71,075,955 in 1888, but in 1909 their value was \$153,548,356. The value (in gold) of agricultural and pastoral exports combined was \$392,000,000 in 1909.

M. W.

En Amérique latine. 2e Édition. By Henri Turot. Preface by Pierre Baudin. viii and 359 pp., 144 illustrations and 2 maps. Vuibert et Nony, Paris. No date.

M. Henri Turot has written several books beside the present work. He is warmly commended by his fellow-countrymen, for the display of exceptional activity as a traveler and of talent as a writer; but to us, unfortunately, it